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2

91200



912000



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

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## Level 2 Classical Studies, 2015

### 91200 Examine ideas and values of the classical world

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 24 November 2015  
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine ideas and values of the classical world.	Examine, in-depth, ideas and values of the classical world.	Examine, with perception, ideas and values of the classical world.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

**You should attempt ONE question in this booklet.**

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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Low Merit

TOTAL

05

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## INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below.

Make sure the question you choose suits a classical text that you have studied.

You may answer using short and/or extended paragraphs, and may support your answer with bullet points, diagrams, and/or annotated sketches.

**You must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.**

Space for planning has been provided on page 3. Begin your answer on page 4.

### ***EITHER:* QUESTION ONE**

With reference to a named classical literary text:

- examine the **leadership and/or heroic qualities** demonstrated by a character(s) in response to a challenging situation(s)
- to what extent does his or her response(s) reflect the ideas and values of classical society?

### ***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

With reference to a named classical literary text:

- examine the ways in which a **god(s) and a human character(s) interact** in one or more episodes, and examine the reasons for their interaction(s)
- explain what their interaction(s) conveys about the religious values of classical society.

### ***OR:* QUESTION THREE**

With reference to a named classical literary text:

- examine the positive and/or negative aspects of a **relationship** between **two** characters that are demonstrated in one or more episodes
- explain what this relationship conveys about the ideas and values of classical society.

### ***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

With reference to a named classical literary text:

- examine an episode(s) where conflict arose because of differences in **beliefs and/or traditions**
- explain how the results of the conflict demonstrate the importance of these beliefs and/or traditions for classical society.

## PLANNING

Question Four:  
Epic Poem - Odysseus

Belief:

xenia

Conflict

- Polyphemus

- suitors - rude to Telemachus plot to kill, eat livestock

Result

- polyphemus: eye stabbed, unable to see

- suitors: all end up dead

Importance:

- polyphemus: doesn't believe in gods, thinks he is higher than them. God of xenia Zeus → gives revenge, shows need to be god fearing

- suitors: need to be god fearing. Respect of ~~the~~ tradition (talk about the xenia importance)

Intro: introduce epic poem

explain xenia (negative xenia)  
state points

para 1: explain polyphemus episode and how he broke xenia

- result of bad xenia

para 2: explain suitors episode and how they showed bad xenia

- result of bad xenia

para 3: importance of the belief

- need to be god fearing

- thinking they are above

- what happens when good xenia used

conclusion: re-state points

appropriate



Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.

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Question number: 4

Classical literary text: *The Odyssey*

Begin your answer here:

~~In Homers epic poem The Odyssey, conflict arose because of the difference in the belief of xenia~~  
The Odyssey, an epic poem by Homer follows the journey of Odysseus as he takes challenges on his way home to Ithaca after the Trojan war. In the epic poem conflict arose because of the difference in the belief of xenia. Xenia, also known as guest friend is an important social custom/belief. It is the idea of hospitality, when a guest arrives, the host is expected to offer them food and drink and for the opportunity for them to be bathed. Once the guest is satisfied, then it is appropriate to ask the guest about their travels <sup>and offer them a gift on their departure</sup>. As a guest to uphold xenia, you are expected to share your tales about your journey and not overstay your welcome. Zeus is the god of xenia and is believed that if ~~not~~ xenia is not upheld then Zeus will punish you. ~~Because xenia was not upheld by some~~ Because there was difference in the belief of xenia, conflict arose when Polyphemus as a host didn't uphold xenia and once again when as guest the suitors to Penelope didn't uphold xenia. Because of the conflict it helped to demonstrate the importance of xenia.

Polyphemus was a bad host towards Odysseus and his men. Upon arrival at Polyphemus' home, Odysseus and



his men found that cave was empty. They found in the cave a lot of cheese and ~~meat~~ ~~the remainder~~ helped themselves to it. Once they were full on Polyphemos' cheese and the wine they had brought, one of the men suggested leaving. ~~Odysseus said that told his men~~ Because Odysseus upheld positive and good xenia, he told his men that they were to wait here to meet the man who ~~was~~ lived in the cave and thank him for the food. When Polyphemos the huge cyclops arrived home to see men in his cave he was outraged. This is when conflict started to arise as Polyphemos didn't believe in xenia and thought that he was better than the gods. This results in him not being god fearing and not following the social custom of xenia. Polyphemos ~~then~~ <sup>proceeded</sup> started to eat Odysseus' men for being in his cave and eating his food. In order to stop this act of bad xenia, Odysseus offered the very strong wine to Polyphemos. <sup>which made him drunk and from the alcohol</sup> Once he was asleep, ~~then~~ Odysseus created a plan to get out and away from the cyclops. They created a ~~small~~ large sharp stick to ~~blind~~ stab Polyphemos' eye, ~~they then went to stab~~ which blinded him. This allowed Odysseus and some of his men to escape. Because ~~at~~ Polyphemos didn't uphold xenia correctly and ate his guest the result of this was that he got blinded. This was a result of the difference of belief of xenia.

In the home of Odysseus there were suitors trying to court



his wife Penelope. The whereabouts of Odysseus was unknown and it was assumed that he was dead. ~~There were~~ Because it was assumed that Odysseus was dead there were suitors, ~~in his home~~ attempting to marry his wife. As Penelope and her son ~~Telemachus~~ Telemachus uphold ~~good~~ xenia they invited the suitors in and offered them food and drink, they were bathed and entertained. This went on for a while as Penelope and Telemachus weren't willing to give up hope on the return of Odysseus. It was the suitors of Penelope that ~~was~~ started to cause the conflict over the belief of xenia. As Telemachus had gotten older and started to take the role as the man of the house, he was unhappy with the way of the suitors. ~~The suitors were showing examples of bad xenia, they were overstaying.~~ He asked them to leave, he was going on a search to see if he could find out any news about his father. The suitors were showing examples of bad xenia, they were overstaying their welcome, eating all the food and drink of the household. They also had no respect for their hosts and ~~planned~~ planned to kill Telemachus. As guests all of these things were bad xenia. When Odysseus arrives home, ~~he learns about~~ disguised as a beggar, he is accepted in, given food, drink and has his feet bathed. He learns of the disrespect of the suitors towards his house, his son and his wife, He is outraged. Once Odysseus proves himself and reveals his true identity, he and his son kill all the suitors out of revenge. This is a result of disrespect and ~~bad suits~~ conflict due to bad xenia by



## the swiths

In the ancient world xenia was an important belief. In the society, which was very god fearing, the xenia was a belief of the gods. Breaking the principles of xenia, meant suffering punishment ~~on~~ <sup>from</sup> the gods, especially <sup>them</sup> Zeus, the most powerful god. Xenia was also very important to many travellers as ~~the~~ the hospitality of others allowed to eat, drink, be bathed and have a good rest. With exchange of stories it also allowed for knowledge, reputation and kleos to be enhanced. Xenia was part of the culture. The blinding of Polyphemus helped to demonstrate the importance of xenia as he thought he was 'above' everything and thought he was better than the gods and that they couldn't affect him. This shows us that it is important to uphold xenia as the gods will punish you otherwise. The result of the death of the swiths shows us that respect for xenia and hosts is needed. In the society it was a message to others to make sure they respect xenia even when they are the ones ~~receiving~~ receiving it and that it needs to be reciprocated, that the respect is both ways. It is also a message the gods are watching and ~~that~~ ~~that~~ that all should be god fearing. In overall the results of the conflict demonstrate that xenia is important to society and that it needs to be upheld or there will be punishments.

In the Odyssey the conflicts that arose between Odysseus

and Polyphemus, and Odysseus and the suitors were because of the differences in the belief of xenia. Because of the result of the conflict <sup>decision and binding</sup> it demonstrated the importance of xenia, by sending a message to society showing that good xenia helps society and that it should be upheld or otherwise punishment will occur.



<b>Merit exemplar for 91200 2015</b>			<b>Total score</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Q</b>	<b>Grade score</b>	<b>Annotation</b>		
4	M5	<p>The candidate provides a well-reasoned response to the question. The analysis is very straightforward, and a little basic in parts. The candidate answers both of the bullet points in the question. A sound understanding of xenia is provided. There are elements of plot summary. Primary sources are present, but are not a strong feature of the response. The understanding of the ideas and values is strong, which makes this a Merit rather than an Achieved, but a lack of depth and detail stop the response gaining a higher grade.</p>		

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High Merit

TOTAL

06

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## PLANNING

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### King Creon and Antigone

• Episode 2: Sentry catches Antigone burying her brother Polynices, takes her to Creon, Creon condemns her to death.

• Conflict: Law of man vs Law of gods  
Women vs Man

• Hubristic nature - 5<sup>th</sup> C audience would be angry

• Going against Kynoi - 5<sup>th</sup> C audience angry

• Proper burial - 5<sup>th</sup> C audience would be happy

- "I did not think your edicts strong enough to overrule the unwritten, unalterable laws of heaven, you being only a man."

- "Go then and share your love among the dead."

- "... fly his carcass up to the throne of Zeus, even that would not be sacrilege enough to frighten me from my determination to not allow this burial."

• Death of Haemon, Eurydice, Antigone → Creon should have listened to the gods



Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.

ASSESS  
USE OF

Question number: Question Four

Classical literary text: Antigone By Sophocles

Begin your answer here:

In the play Antigone, episode 2 written by playwright Sophocles, this episode shows conflict between the characters Creon and Antigone. This conflict arises as a result of conflicting beliefs over the burial of Antigone's brother Polynices. Antigone's other fallen brother Eteocles has been fully buried, however Polynices was left exposed to the birds to pick at his flesh as a punishment delivered from Creon, for fighting against Thebes.

~~In episode~~ As the audience we see that Antigone is very stubborn, strong headed and religious. She shows intense devotion to her family and the gods by trying to carry out a proper burial for her brother Polynices. Her devotion to the gods and her family conflicts with the beliefs and demands of Creon, who sentenced Polynices to no burial, and believes his law should be obeyed ~~over~~ under any circumstances, even before the gods. This conflict is examined more through episode 2, where ~~Creon and Antigone~~ Antigone has just been caught by the sentry trying to bury Polynices and is brought to Creon where their beliefs are awoken and their conflict begins.

In episode 2 a frightened sentry has found Antigone burying her brother Polynices, despite Creon's demands that he should be left exposed. Antigone is taken away back to the palace of Thebes where she is confronted by Creon. In this conflict Antigone and Creon fight against who's law should come first, the law of the gods, or the law of man. During this conflict Antigone says, "I did not think your edicts strong enough to overrule the unwritten, unalterable laws of heaven. You being only a man." with this quote she is telling Creon that she does not think his law is strong enough to ignore the rule of the gods, this also showcases her intense beliefs of the gods and religion. The 5<sup>th</sup> Century audience would appreciate Antigone's devotion to the gods as they celebrated the gods in plays and art. However they would be angered that Antigone confronted her Kyrios in a rude manner as that disturbed the expected 5<sup>th</sup> Century social order, where women are submissive. This may have created a conflicted audience as they admire Antigone's devotion to the gods and her family, however they disagree with ~~the~~ Antigone disobeying her Kyrios as it disturbed 5<sup>th</sup> Century social order of dominant men and submissive females.

Next, Creon believes that his law is the only law needed in Thebes and he becomes ignorant to the fact that Gods law should always come first. In episode 2 during his conflict with Antigone, he disrespects the dead when he says, "Go then, and share your love among the dead." with this quote he is saying that he does not



care about condemning Antigone to death and believes that she belongs with the dead because they share the same beliefs. 5<sup>th</sup> Century audiences would be outraged that Creon had disrespected the dead and the religious practices and beliefs of the gods. They would call him hubristic as he acts with disrespect towards the gods.

Not only is Creon disrespectful to the dead ~~by not~~ he is also disrespectful to the gods. He says, "... fly his carcass up to the throne of Zeus, even that would not be sacrilege enough to frighten me from my determination not to allow this burial." In this quote he clearly states that no law of the gods can make him change his decision about burying Polynices, and that the gods, not even Zeus could scare him.

This again would outrage the 5<sup>th</sup> Century ~~Athenian~~ Greek audience as ~~the~~ Creon is becoming increasingly hubristic in nature and he is disrespectful of the gods and religion.

Eventually Creon's hubristic nature is his downfall. In the end of episode 2 where he condemns Antigone to death he forgets to think about how her death will impact him. A blind prophet Teiresias predicts that Creon will suffer by the hands of the gods however Creon is less convinced. Creon's ignorance to the power and law of the gods leads to disastrous consequences such as his son Haemon's death, his wife Eurydice's death, and Antigone's death.

In conclusion the conflict between Antigone and Creon was based on a foundation of the law of the gods versus the law of man. Antigone dies because of her devotion to her family, and the gods. ~~however~~ In 5<sup>th</sup> Century audiences they would have admired Antigone's bravery and devotion to the gods, as well as her attempt at fulfilling social traditions such as carrying out a burial which is the role of the women in Greece. Although Antigone had qualities such as stubbornness that the 5<sup>th</sup> Century audience would not admire. ~~they~~ <sup>she</sup> she would still be a character which they respect as ~~they~~ <sup>she</sup> respected normal religious practices and showed devotion to the gods. Creon however suffered a downfall as he lost his wife and son by his own ignorance and stubbornness to not acknowledge the gods law. This conveys the message that the gods see everything, and what they observed in Creon's behaviour ~~and~~ lead to the harsh consequences and punishment of Creon. Therefore the result of the conflict between Antigone and Creon was unnecessary death and punishment. In 5<sup>th</sup> Century ~~At~~ Greece they admired strong leadership, and devotion to the gods. This was because they believed that if you were devoted to the gods and paid them respect, you would pass on to the after life and pass over the river Styx to the underworld where your soul would rest. Creon is an example of bad leadership who suffered the consequences by the hands of the gods, thus conveying the message that believing in the gods, and respecting the gods will only create peace, however ignoring

(4)



the gods would create chaos. Religion is important as it determined where your soul ~~rest~~ would rest after you passed. The conflict between Antigone and Creon demonstrates the importance of the gods law and the consequences of ~~not~~ possessing hubristic nature, & essentially hubris leads to harsh consequences or death, and devotion leads to peace.



Merit exemplar for 91200 2015		Total score	06
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
4	M6	<p>The candidate provides a detailed and in-depth response to the question. The response is somewhat one-sided, and for Excellence would need to be more balanced, and provide more coverage of Creon's side of the argument, as the discussion of Antigone is much more detailed. Primary sources are used appropriately, and support the arguments provided.</p> <p><b>Footnotes.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The candidate presents the conflict as the law of the gods vs the laws of man.</li> <li>2. The candidate provides a good description of Antigone upsetting the normal social order, and why the audience can sympathise with her while at the same time finding her disagreeable.</li> <li>3. The candidate's discussion of Creon is more one-sided than their discussion of Antigone, and does not discuss why Creon might also be sympathetic to the audience, for example having to pick up the pieces after a war and provide strong leadership in a time of crisis, or that he might be doing the right thing, for example protecting the state by making an example of a traitor.</li> <li>4. The candidate acknowledges where the audience would both sympathise with and condemn Antigone, to show ideas and values. The candidate does not provide the same balanced analysis with Creon.</li> </ol>	